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"PLACE NONE BUT AMERICANS ON GUARD."—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

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## The Lancaster Gazette.

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### Worthy of Consideration.

Two years ago, it was acknowledged on all sides, that a great National party existed in this country under the cognomen Democratic, another known as the Whig party, and still another as the Free Soil party. A difference of opinion in relation to the Tariff and Internal Improvement policy of the nation divided the two former, and the latter was composed of men from all parties who considered the subject of slavery paramount to all others, and made this one question the leading feature in all political controversies. The question of Slavery, altho' not considered of so great importance as to swallow up all other political issues, was still looked upon with no small degree of reverence and deference by both of the other parties. So much so, that the "finality" of the measures known as the compromise measures was invariably and unavoidably made a principal object of discussion and endorsement by every National Convention of whatever party. These measures were looked upon by all parties as a final settlement of the agitation of Slavery—and marked out a line beyond which the "peculiar institution" of the South could not go. These three parties, at that time, represented the popular sentiment of the entire nation, and when they acted in concert it was but the unanimous expression of the whole people of the Union.

There was but one question on which these parties could unite, and that was in a united expression of opposition to the further spread of Slavery over Territory acknowledged and made free by the measure of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise. Upon this one question there was no difference of opinion whatever. As evidence, read the platform of the Democratic party adopted at Baltimore in 1852, or that of the Whig party of the same place, or that of the Free Soilers at Pittsburg, and in each of these platforms you will find a declaration of principle directly and pointedly against such an encroachment as that embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bills. In the Democratic platform adopted at that time and place, the following resolutions will be found, which were endorsed by all the ratification meetings throughout the country. The Democratic platform declares:

"The Democratic party of the Union, standing upon this National platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Missouri Compromise measures, settled by the last Congress."

"Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made."

Again, look at the declaration of the President himself in his inaugural address. Elected by an almost overwhelming vote, how solemnly did he declare that the people should find in him a fixed, determined, and immovable enemy to all further disturbance of this question; and not content with making this declaration in his inaugural, how solemnly did he repeat that declaration in 1853, in his annual message, and declared that he would stand fixed as a rock in his resistance to any attempt that might be made to re-open this great question. And yet, who does not know how the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was sustained by FRANKLIN PIERCE. Every one, on all sides, from every party and from every platform, we heard an unquestionable and absolute denial of the principle embodied in these bills. And yet there they are to-day, laws of the United States.

The repeal of this measure was unfeignedly by the people—and in not one district in the entire nation did the result of a Congressional election turn upon this subject. The South asked not for it; the North asked not for it,—on the contrary, every body pronounced against it.

But how stands the political parties now? Where stands the Whig party? The reply is, that no such party now claims nor could maintain an effective organization. Where is the Democratic party? It, too, has lost its identity. No longer does it clamor for its policy of Free Trade, no longer denounces the Internal Improvement policy, or makes issue on a United States Bank. These two parties have, most undoubtedly, gone to keep company with the things that were, but are not now nor never will be again. When JOHN TRENT turned traitor to the Whig party it died a natural death—had accomplished the end of its mission and gone. So when FRANKLIN PIERCE disregarded and violated the provision of the Baltimore platform which declared the party would oppose, "in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question," did the party lose its identity as a national organization. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was not only an abandonment of the platform on which he was elected, but was, virtually, a transfer of the whole party to Southern Slavery propagandists as a nucleus around which Slavery could be extended over territory consecrated to Freedom. The Missouri Compromise was one of the landmarks of the Democratic party; and we have seen the mode in which they maintained their landmarks. They now stand antagonistic to their former professions, and yet they bespeak the honest men of their party to follow!

Democrats! will you go with these men? You have opinions, and you are not afraid to express them anywhere. These men know well enough that when you unite with the American party you do nothing which would imply that you are not true to yourselves and the former position of your party as expressed in the Baltimore platform relative to the question of Slavery. In voting the American ticket you will be doing what you know to be right, and maintain a position that you know your party occupied in their last National Convention at Baltimore. You no doubt see your duty plainly and clearly, and you will do it, without fear or favor, let them call you traitors or what else they please; let them do so; you can afford to be vilified and misrepresented, but we know you will not consent to do that which is wrong and what you said in your National platform was wrong. The AMERICAN PARTY stands exactly where you stood in 1852, so far as relates to the question of Slavery. You unite with it and assist in the re-establishment of your ancient faith, or will you remain where you are and submit to the painful mortification of being led by such men as Atchinson and Stringfellow, and compelled to fight against your former faith? Your old platform has been taken from you, and your principles have been trampled under foot! Let these hirelings see that you are not slaves that can be driven to the polls to cast a free-man's suffrage for measures odious and men treacherous! These things, we say, are worthy of consideration.

### The Coming Storm.

Had not the history of Kansas opened with ichthy, and its first chapter been a list of outrages upon the freedom and the sentiments of the country, the events now going forward there would arrest the attention and control the political conduct of every true American in the land. But alas, familiarity with political vice has brought us to the first fearful stage of endurance—whether we are reserved to "pity and embrace." Heaven only knows. But surely the liberties of the country are in imminent peril, unless there soon be made a resistance to this growing evil. If there was felt to be danger in the act of Congress which repealed the Missouri Compromise, that feeling should be terribly confirmed by the events to which the repeal has given birth. If then we felt the need of acting together, in order to pass a solemn rebuke on the traitors of freedom—much more should we do so now, in order to stop their work and forestall the threatening dangers which they are plotting to bring upon our land.

It is a calm statement of fact, that the annals of our Government furnish no such example of political recklessness, and of utter contempt alike of the Constitution and of individual rights, equal to that which the past six months have developed in Kansas. There is not a species of misdemeanor which has not been publicly enacted, and that by the agency of men high in office, and that within the official view, and without the disapproval, of the President of the United States! We have seen a former Vice President leading an armed ferry from a neighboring State to bear down the people and choose their own myrmdoms to the Legislature. We have seen them succeed in their raffish attempt, overturning the action of the Governor, in order to make security doubly sure. By thus turning off eleven of the free State members, we have seen them secure a Legislature containing only five members from the Territory, the rest settling as bandits from Missouri.

A body so made up and so organized, is fit for anything which its passions suggest, and it will be found that its actions have more than redeemed its promises. It removed the seat of government to within two miles of Missouri, over the veto of the Governor. It adopted the Missouri code Slave provisions and all in the same way, and now it has a list of measures proposed, all grossly unconstitutional and high-handed. We may pass over all these, whose passage cannot be prevented, excepting a single one. This is the annexation of the Platte country, containing a population of 70,000 whites and 10,000 slaves, and the home of Atchinson. It is understood that the Legislature of Missouri will accede to the movement, and thus place within the Territory a Slave nucleus sufficient to control every thing until Kansas becomes a State.

### THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG!

The Way in Which it Was Done!

OSTRACISM OF THE CLIQUE!!

The very small vote polled on last Saturday, at the primary election to nominate a ticket to represent the particular interests of the Lodge Clique, has been a matter of very general remark all over the county, among all classes and parties. So very strikingly great has been the falling off since last year, that it has surprised and astonished a large portion of the party, who were at once led to inquire into the causes bringing about this result, and is accounted for in a manner any thing but complimentary to the integrity and honesty of the judges of the election. It is said that a preconcerted arrangement had been entered into by the Clique to nominate a ticket composed exclusively of well established members of the Red Lodge, and that every ballot opposing these men in their choice of nominees was thrown aside and not entered on the poll-books. That such was the case in this township is a well established fact, and it would not surprise us to learn that this system of ostracism had been practiced in every township in the county—as the character of the men engaged in drumming up votes on the day of the election is not above suspicion.

Mr. McVIGAN's vote was not the only one thrown aside as worthless by the Judges in this city; and on inquiry, we have ascertained that all the men so disfranchised voted the same ticket. Several votes, to our certain knowledge, for Hon. S. H. PORTER received no attention whatever, and we learn that many others of the same character met with a similar fate. This is a serious matter and when it is known that our information came from Democrats who claim to have been disfranchised by the Clique, it will be seen that it is of that character which should meet with a satisfactory explanation and refutation.

It is true that these men are driven to desperate things, but we were not aware they would dare to take possession of the ballot-box in this summary manner and deny the right of suffrage to men who have been identified with the Democratic party from childhood. It remains to be seen whether this outrageous system of disfranchising American citizens will be sustained and sanctioned by those whose wishes and preferences were disregarded in the choice of a ticket.

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